demand vigilance, care, precision and resolution for their treatment, or they will be followed by form-dable exerciscences which even the haife cannot re-

These reflections have been suggested, not only by the impesing facts which are presented to the country, but the whole subject has been still more strikingly impressed on my mind by a pamplist recently subject has been still more with the modest of "Hints, bearing on the United States Army, with an aim at the adaptation, availability, efficiency and economy thereof—by a late Captain of "Infantry." The terns perspicuity of this paper, in fercible suggestiveness, concise grasp of the difficulties to be encountered and remedied, and clear exposition of a complicated professional theme, earlie it to general attention. If the Departmental reports would or could adopt the style of this unpresending but most excellent condensation of a large and important subject, they would thereby render a wanable public service. And if the Heads of Departments and Congress would profit by the earnest partments and Congress would profit by the earnest instruction they might thus receive, the army would be materially benefited, the expenditures would be imminished, and the country would feel that it had an element of reliable defense in war and of protec-

The preparations for opening the Tehuantepec reute are progressing, and it is designed to open it in October if possible. Most of the money necessary to start this enterprise has been advanced by bolders of the lien on the Sloo Grant, who advanced the 6600 000 which has timulated to see the control of the the \$600,000 which he stipulated to pay the Mexican Government, and took the assignment thereof as security. No attempt will be made to construct a railroad until the route shall have been regularly established, when the stockholders will be called apon for assessments. That scheme will, however, materially depend upon the encouragement extended to the route with its first facilities. If it attracts the travel as is expected, the road will follow with

When the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company were here some years ago with their "possessory rights" for sale, nobody could precisely understand of what they consisted as much certainty as it did at Panama. of what they consisted, except a few old trading posts and decayed military works for protection against Indians. They brought about \$30,000 here for the purpose of moral sussion, which Mr. J. Knox Walker, the private Secretary of President Polk, and some others, saw safely and permanently invested for services rendered. They were willing to sell for \$400,000 then, being precisely \$400,000 more than the whole thing was worth. If an offer of \$600,000 is entertained now, the Administration can easily estimate what sort of a bargain they will get. Still it will be cheaper, compared with might have been saved if the contractors had been bought off, without being allowed to furnish a pound of supplies or anything in the shape of horse or male flesh.

The investigations ordered at the last Session enly turned out profitably for Mr. Glossbrenner, the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms, whose office yielded more than \$20,000 by the process of allowconstructive mileage in summoning witnesses The accounting officers demurred, but the Attorney-General came to the rescue with an opinion which conceded the authority of the Committee of Acsounts of the House to audit and allow his claims. He gave another opinion recently, which is regarded as assailing the principle here recognized by refusing to admit allowances to the late Clerk of the House upon the vouchers of the same Committee of Accounts. There may be a legal distinction, of Accounts. There may be a legal distinction, however, that unprofessional eyes cannot dis-cover. INDEX.

#### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A POISONING CASE-THE MAMMOTH HOTEL-A FOLITICAL POW-WOW-THE HARD TIMES-TOM FLORENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1858. Our criminal court has been occupied for three weeks with a sadly remarkable trial of Robert B. Kirkpatrick, his wife, Elizabeth Yardley and Josiah Jones, indicted for a conspiracy to poison Edwin Kirkpatrick, the brother of the first-named defeedant, and his family.

A very large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides, during which investigation the threads of a deep-laid conspiracy have been suecessfully unraveled. The father of these young brothers is David Kirkpatrick, a well-known and wealthy leather dealer, and in all respects a good citizen. Edwin, the prosecutor, has been for years past, ever since his marriage, subjected to all sorts of anonymous annoyances, letters, &c., intended to destroy his domestic peace and blast his character with the public. In January, 1857, his wife gave birth to a child. When only three days old, a parcel was sent to the mother containing the likeness of a young girl, with a letter to the former averring it to be the portrait of a girl whom her husband had seduced and abandoned. On the same day there went to the parents of Edwin a letter in the same hand, addressed to Edwin, appealing to him, as from a ruined woman, not to abandon her. Other letters were received by him at his store, some appointing interviews with the writer. Most of these letters were proved to be in the handwriting, though disguised, of Robert, and the woman to be met was last another of the defendants, Jones, brought that it was for his wife from their aunt. Jones was in Robert's service, and the proof that he delivered the pie was full and complete. It was equally clear that this pie was baked by the order of Robert's wife, who singled it out from others baked at the name time, put a mark on it to distinguish it from the others, and kept it under her own charge. All of Edwin's family who partook of it were made sick, and a chemical examination showed that it contained arsenic. The defendants were all arrested. Robert's wife induced the girl who baked the pies to commit perjury before the magistrate, by swear-ing directly contrary to the truth, as the girl testi-fied in court. The likeness of the girl sent to Edwin's sick wife was proved to have been obtained from the girl's mother by Robert. The latter was also shown to have been bitterly hostile to his brother, and to have made sanguinary threats against him. No particular motive for this hostility was ahown, nor could the defendants overcome the crushing array of evidence against them. It is a singular case altogether. The parties have been held as rather of the better order of citizens until this black cloud came over their names. The pleadings have been continued over several days, and a verdict may be expected before the week closes.

We are about rivaling your Astor House in the erection of a mammoth hotel at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, 170 feet front on Chestnut by 235 on Ninth, and six stories high. The entire from of 405 feet on these two streets will be of iron for the first story, executed in the highest style of ornament, and massive beyond all example here. Each ment, and massive beyond all example here. Each column weighs three tuns, and the quantity used in the whole front will be 140 tuns. Iron beams and girders render the whole building fire-proof. The cornice, highly ornamented, will also be iron. Thu it is seen that as nature has given us iron mountains, we might also have iron cities, if the Government did not interpose a policy which almost prostrates the iron interest. The ground on which this hotel is to be built was formerly occumied by Passle's colo. to be built was formerly occupied by Peale's celebrated Museum, now no longer in existence. It cost the Hotel Company some \$300,000. The whole enterprise will probably cost half a million more. enterprise will probably cost half a million more.
Next week the iron front will be commenced, by
New Year's the roof will be on, and in a year thereafter it will be open for public use. It is the greatest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken here.
When this building is completed the transition. When this building is completed, the two sides of Chestout street from Eighth to Ninth will be monuments of architectural elegance, not exceeded by any city in the world. Within ten years past one replended edifice after another has been crowded rejended edifice after another has been crowned into that particular locality, until it now is probably more gorgeous in its embellishment than any avenue of even your own gorgeous city.

The morrange of the bride of evil the control of the contr

receded him there, and the cry is still they crais. greceded him there, and the cry is still they come. Go where he may, it seems impossible to avoid them. Like the frogs of Egypt, they haunt his chamber, surround him at the table, and crowd even his morning walk. He has not herve cooling to shake off the intolerable nuisance. He is, as heretofore, facile and temporizing. Then his visit to Bedford is being made the occasion for a grand consultation among the leaders of the Democracy. consultation among the leaders of the Democracy, as to how matters look ahead. The great lights of as to how matters look shead. The great lights of the party are already there, and others are coming to aid in the deliberation. It is barely possible that Mr. Buchanan, now measurably isolated from the sycophantic atmosphere of Washington, may learn some sturdy truths that have heretotore been care-folly withhold from his hour hadre. fully withheld from his knowledge. He needs all that can by any possibility be communicated to him. But his own eyes will inform him, as he traverses Pennsylvania, how deep is the prostration of all her great interests under the desolating policy he is pursuing. It is well for him he slipped off to Bedford by a comparatively by-road, avoiding the great cities of the Commonweshth, this one especially, which has so recently administered to him so loud a re-buke. He will find no cordial feeling here for his person or his measures. He has taken away from us the reprosch of being the Cotton City, and will soon receive from us a repudiation even more em-

The country hereabout, and in New-Jersey, has been suffering severely under a drouth, which last week's rain has not remedied. Butter is going up to its old price of three shillings, and meats have not fallen in proportion to the low rates ruling in the cattle market. The dry weather threatens the late potatoes, and farmers and middlemen continue to creak and exact about a dollar a bushel. Under these prices and nothing to do, we are probably practicing more economy than at any former period. The banks are full of money, because there is no business on which it can be usefully employed. There is more activity among the manufacturers and venders of mowing and reaping machines than among any other class of mechanics. They are evidently doing a paying business, so long as it lasts. dently doing a paying business, so long as it lesses, but even their vocation will soon be gone. Never before has the productive industry of the country been at so ruinous a halt. The great crops now being harvested are looked to by many as the stimu-lant to better times. But we had as good crops last year, all gathered and ready for market, when the great break-down came. Yet they did not stave off the general crash; neither will the new crops restore the current of business to its accustomed channels. Something beside good crops is needed. Providence gives them in profusion, and if we would only give to ourselves good government all would come right within ninety days. There are ample legislative remedies provided for all these abuses. They have been successfully invoked afore-time, and must be again. If our people refuse to right themselves when the time for doing so arrives, the sin is exclusively their own.

Tom Florence's prospects for reelection are not improving. Indeed his chances for the nomination even are equally discouraging, notwithstanding the two sloops of war which he had the glory of being ordered to be built here. The shadow of an auti-Lecompton Democratic candidate begins to loom up compton Democratic candidate begins to room ap ominously across his path, and there is undoubtedly cause for numerous private griefs in the camp of the cause for numerous private griefs in the camp of the faithful. At the primary election last week, Florence's friends suffered an extensive defeat, rather indicating that he cannot be nominated. His opponent is Nebinger, who is very decidedly anti-Lecompton, at least to begin with. But let them nominate whom they may, we are unshaken in our faith that we can defeat him. The renewed warrant was the can defeat him. faith that we can defeat him. The renewed warfare on all who oppose Lecompton is giving the
party no strength. A faithful officer in the Mint
has been turned adrift because of his hostility to the
swindle. A keen espionage is practiced everywhere,
with destructive consequences to the harmony of
the party. Some Democratic papers are even calling out lustily for Protection, the harmony on that
question not being so complete as might be desirable. One of the organs at Norristown denounces
the reliev which lets in iron pipes from Scotland. the policy which lets in iron pipes from Scotland, there being in the neighborhood of that town, on the Schuylkill, only five iron works in operation, while twenty others are idle. But it is remarkable how Democratic talk of this kind Pennsylvania always hears just before a general election. There is little doubt that most of that which now falls upon our ears may be classified under the well-known but expressive denomination of both.

# SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

From The London Saturday Review.

The large Blue-book just issued, containing the re; port of the Select Committee of the Lords on Spiritual Destitution, is full of important matter. Its value conists in the evidence which it contains-though this, however, is unequal. Not one man of very command irg mind was examined, but many men intimately versed with the details, the successes and the failure of the ministerial work conducted by the Church of England, have honestly, and in their way ably-though occasionally with the sound of the trumpet before their achievements, real or apparent—borne their testimony to the great deficiency in the existing means of spiritual instruction, and to the inability of the Church to cope with the ignorance and depravity of the population Men of various schools and parties have had their say and it is pleasant to record that there are few traces of sectarian epirit, or of the rancor of polemical differences. in the details of their experiences. There is a large amount of unsystematic carnestness at work. Each school has its own medicine for the social disease. The high churchman enlarges on the advantages of mission colleges—the low churchman on the uses of half-taught scripture readers. One advocates the inhairt-aught scripture readers. One suvocate the in-finite subdivision of parishes—another is strongly in favor of a Head Rector with a staff of subordinate curates. Here pews and pew-rents, there Sunday trading—in one parish, scatty endowments, in another, the operation of the Burial Board—are denounced as the operation of the Burial Board—are denounced as the sources of all our freligious shortcomings; while, on the other hand, more services and shorter services, more churches, or more clergy without more churches, and school churches, and iron churches, and city churches to be moved into the suburbs, are among the ruggertions of the over-worked and ill-paid clergy. In the authoritative recommendations of the Commit-tee we do not find much novelty. They present in a compact and available form, the facts and statistics of the case; they some what timudy hint at a better aphe case; they somewhat timidly hint at a batter appropriation of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Com propriation of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; they glance at the evils of the pew system; they suggest a relaxation of the Mortmain Acts, and they stamp with a vague approval every private attempt at bringing religious influences to bear on individuals. More than this the Committee could not do. They have done well in condensing the facts of the case; but the evil, being one connected with the social condition of the human race, certainly of our social condition of the human race, certainly of our own country, demands a broader and wider investiga-tion than hes within the scope-perhaps within the capacity—of a Select Committee. Their object was a capacity—or a select committee. Their edject was a carrow one; it was simply to investigate the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of divine worship. In other words, they have worked the equation between churches and clergymen on the one side, and population on the other; and, could the two terms be made to balance, it is suggested, though not said, that the difficulty would be at an end.

But it would be so? The Committee has confined its investigations to populous towns. Is not the very same state of things, however, to be found in rural districts? Would not the Bishops of Salisbury, or Hereford, or Rochester, complain that, after all, spiritual shortcomings are just as rife in our village as in our uthan pennistions. It is not the village as in our al shortcomings are just as rife in our village as in our urban populations? Is not the village church eften just as empty as the town church? Or—to put the difficulty in another way—is going to church or neglecting it a conclusive proof of religion or irreligion at all? All that the Committee investigates is the church going habits of the poor—a mere matter of statistics which proves but little in the way of solving the larger and deeper question of the hold which religious duty and accountableness have on the peopls of England. It is not missions to the poor alone—not special services to the working classes—that will curs the great and multiform social evels of the age. Neglect of the means of grace is just as common among the educated as among the uneducated classes; and if preaching in the streets is wanted, so is preaching in the counting-house and the shop, at the family hearth, in the study, in the Senste, and in the hall, or even in the parsonage, as much as in the cottage. We do not complain that the Lords have not gone into these matters, because they were not within the margin of their brief. But these are the things that we want.

Take the Church of England alone. It no larger.

Take the Church of England slone. It no longer The vultures of Democracy—the birds of evil around Mr. Buchanan at his Summer retreat at Bedord Springs. A great crowd of other-beggare

raible, were it decirable, that the Charch of Eximporable, were it desirable, that the Church of England abound speak with a uniform and imporative voice, and if it did, it could not, in an age of free inquiry, effected that who gainsay its doctrines and folion; its creden. It is the price we pay for religious freedom that this very freedom aboult neutralies the action of religion. External conformity to any form of religion is, and we must expect that it will be, neglected so long as it is held to be indifferent what form we choose. If we may choose any, we may equally neglect all. We are far from adopting M. Comme's historical survey of the stages of invillectual development; but when the ages or Faith have departed, the sees of general church-attendance have departed also. The Church of England retains the theory of werehip in its ascramental and hierarchical system; but its mission—at least that shape of its mission which it now cultivates—is, as the tone of this very Report shows, viewed in its merely human aspect. How people are to be brought into immediate connection with an individual pactor—how he can render himself popular—these are our inquiries. They are very important inquiries, too; but they are of an individual, not of a systematic, character. So long as the Church of England entithits its present character—and it certainly is not likely to exhibit any other—of rival schools and teachers, of perpetually recurring difficulties and disputes about its own meaning and intention, of different interpretations as to whether it is a Divine institution or a voluntary spiritual club, it must be content to be very inefficient. It is true that inadequate endowments and a pancity of lengumen are serious hindrances to its work; but it fact of Puritan and Romanizers existing side by side—the fact of angry and confronting societies for foreign missions and for home missions, and for every branch of the church's work—the fact of Mr. Gorham and Mr. Denson, and Mr. Poole—the fact of the Bishop of Exeter and the Bishop of Ripon—te fact of the Bishop of Exeter and head should speak with a uniform and imparative

this country a special and accidental moleculars what pervades the whole of Christendom. It may be that general cultivation and a general sense of daty, which are the urquestionable results of Christianty, are deepening their roots in the European mind; but everywhere the Church, as such, holds men's minds with a feebler grasp, and attendance on the external forms of worship is passing away. Every country could, if it were honest, produce a Blue-book just as appalling and disheartening as the Bishop of Exster's. It is erough for us all not to extenuate the evil, not to applogize for it, perhaps not to be aghast at it, but to register it. The power of the Keys has passed away; the inducence of the Pulpit, which succeeded to it, is tottering, if it has not fallen. We may do our best to revive the sense and the love of worship, and to extend, as we are very properly urged to do, all opportunities of bringing men to worship. But there will remain thousands, or it may be millions of minds, in the scual chaso of personal religious convictions, to whom these appeals will be made in vain. We do not say that schools and books can supersede, or ought to superzede, the externals of religion; but when we say that schools and bosts can supersed, the externals of religion; but when we must look out for the failure of the altar and the pulpit, it must be ours to Christianize men out of Church, if we carroot bring them into it. And hence others than the clergy can do a workingman's work in our

#### THE ACCIDENT ON THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

The Bridgeport Standard of Monday evening, Aug , gives the following details of the shocking railroad accident on the Housstonic Railroad, at New-Milford, on Saturday evening. The editor of The Standard was on the train, and narrates what he saw:

was on the train, and narrates what he saw:

"The passenger cars of the Saturday evening train from this city, on the Housatonic Road, were thrown off the track near Lanewille, three miles this side of New-Milford. Mr. L. A. Rhils of Fairfield, formerly a well-known auction and commission merchant in New-York, was instartly killed, and four persons were badly injured, viz: Mrs. F. C. Barsett of this city, Mrs. Britten of New-York, Mr. Samuel C. Hosford of Paterson, N. J., formerly a teacher at Falls Village or Kent, and Mr. A. L. Dennis, Vice-President of the Naugatuck Road.

"Several other persons were somewhat injured. A sen of Mrs. Britten received some cuts and bruises. A Mr. Shepard of Norfolk was considerably bruised in the shoulder and knee. Mr. and Mrs. Haxtun of New York, and two Messrs. Stuart, stopping at New-Milford, received some trjury. One of the latter had on his head a cut of some two inches in length. Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Seymour of Sing Sing were slightly injured, and a child of the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Marietta was somewhat bruised. Patrick Gerrity of this city was thought to be considerably hurt, but soon recovered. There were two or three other cases of slight injury, viz.: Charles Borie of Philadelphia, and Mr. Biace of Elwood, Kansas (a brother of C. L. Biare), Ac. The injury in rearly all of these cases is of little or no moment.

"As to the four persons first named, Mrs. Bassett.

Mr. Brace of Elwood, Kansas (a brother of C. L. Brate), &c. The injury in nearly all of these cases is of little or no mement.

"As to the four persons first named, Mrs. Bassett had her cellar bore dislocated, but was able to be brought to this city yesterday. She received many brunes, but we hear is doing well. Mrs. Hosford, it is feared, may have received serious injury in the spire, but had no bothes broken. Mrs. Britton is badly bruised, but not otherwise injured. Mr. Dennis had his left shoulder dislocated, and probably his col-lar bone fractured. He is bacly hurt, but will un-

doubteely recover.

"Under all the circums'ances, it is most astonishing that one person only was killed, and that nene probably were mortally wounded.

"Near Lanesville the engineer discovered cows on the mack and scunded the whistie. One cow jumped back on to the track. The engineer signaled to break up and reversed the engine, but it was too late to stop the train. The cow-carcher struck the animal; threw her ciff on the side where the ground is a little higher than the track. She fell back with her hind legs over than the track. She led back with her hind was over the rail. These were crushed by the wheels of the engine, tender and baggage car. The creature, in floundering, threw herself, or rather was thrown, or somehow drawn under the hind wheels of the first pas-senger car. It is difficult to tell exactly how this was done, but there the carcass was, and these wheels were afterward found to be turned at right angles to the track. They had complete along in this way for

dete, but there the carcars was, and these whense were afterward found to be turned at right angles to the track. They had poughed along in this way for some rods, and small portions of the carcase were reattered along the way.

"The middle passenger car west off—pitched down the bank about eight feet, going over a low stone wall and making a complete somerset, the top striking on a rocky place and dashing all to pieces. A more complete wreck we never saw or heard of. How any-body could come out of that car alive, we cannot even now comprehend. Every person in it was more or less in jured, except, perhaps, the grandedild of Mrs. Bassett. Mr. Mills must have been killed outright. He was caught in the broken framework of the car, receiving several wounds, any one of which must have been mottal. He was very little disfigured, the worst wound being on the back of the head. When, after a long time, he was got out, his face wors the smile familiar to all his acquaintances. There was no disforming and he seemed to have sunk into a gentle slumber.

tion, and he seemed to have sunk into a gentle slumber.

"A moment previous he had been conversing with his friends—amusing himself with the ineffectual at tempts made by an attendant to light the lamps in the car. His death was fearfully sudden, but probably unattended by any consciousness or suffering.

"With the exception of Mr. Hoeford all the persons seriously injured were in this car. The force with which it struck, wrenching out the couplings from the first car, must have been tremendous. As it stood, wheels uppermost—the floor not being shattered, it was necessary to cut through with axes in order to reach the corpee of Mr. Mills and rescue the wounded.

"The first car went over—the forward end being turned or canted very near the track. The last car went over and struck against a tree, or rather against the branches of several trees, and so was prevented from going down the bank and being smashed perhaps as badly as the middle car. With a little more speed it might have gone farther than the middle car, and possibly have reached the stream below."

Schools of Design for Women .- Mr. H. W. Herrick of the New-York School of Design for Women, furrishes The Crayon with the following item. taken from a letter written by a former pupil at his

echool: "I was utterly disappointed in not being able to find in Paris such a school as our School of Design for Women; there is not one in France. Rosa Bonheur's school comes the nearest to it; but nothing the nearest to be not suffices and drawing from that surfaces and heur's school comes the nearest to it; but nothing is taught there except drawing from tist surfaces and casts. Wood engraving, drawing on wood or painting, are not thought of with them. Rosa Bonheur cally visits the school once a week, her sister having the charge of it. Mademoiselle Bonheur (the principal) is now between forty and fifty years of age, unpretending and quiet in her appearance and manner. Her pupils fear her, but at the same time are very fond of her. Her school receives a small support from the Government, and her pupils are all admitted gratuitously. This school is the only one in Paris for women.

GOLD IN VERMONT .- They have got a gold excite ment up in Verment. A Californian named Clegeton who owns a large portion of Woroseter monatain, is so goes the story discing and what ag army is site, and realizes about \$5 a day per man employed. It we

not likely that the industry which is the real washing of Vermont will ever give place to the distempered excitements of gold numbers.

# MARINE APPAIRS.

FOR PRASER RIVER.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch two steamers on the 20th inst. - the Star of the West, Capt Grey, and the Granada, Lieut. Berryman. A large number of Canadians, who are bound for Frager River, will sail in the steamer of the 20th. The Moses Taylor to-ley will take ont over 400 passengers-most of them for the new gold regions-and over 150 passages have been sugaged arready for the sac ceeding steamers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Portland Argus thinks that if this steamer offered for sale that she will be purchased by the Grand Truck Company in London, and that she will he fitted up with all possible expedition, and be employed permanently on the line between Liverpool and Portland. If the steamship is sold, it must be at an enormous escrifice; and there is no company in Europe so well situated to purchase and fit this monster vesse for immediate service, where there is a prospect of a remunerative return, as the Grand Trunk Company.

FOR EUROPE. The steamship America, Capt. Wickman, sailed

yesterday for Liverpool with 94 passengers. SHIPBUILDING IN EAST BOSTON.

There are eight new vessels of nearly 10,000 tunnage row building in the different ship yards at East Boston, employing 250 mechanics-quite a revival from the recent stagnation of business. ASHORE.

The bark Ocella, Capt. Ashley, from Pensacola July 7, with cotton, etc., to Sturger, Clearman & Co., went ashore on the West Bank about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Corwin, new at anchor in our harbor, is engaged in a survey of the coast as far as Portland, Me, and is now examining the channel of the New Haven Harbor, in search of a rock which has been reported to be located near Fort Hale, and is not put down on the charts. She has about seventy men on board, with the following able complement of officers, and intends to be absent about three months: Wm. G. Temple, Lieutensat, commanding; Wm. Gunnegle, Hudson M. Garland, Lieutenants, U.S. N.; Leuis Karcher, Draughtsman; Hugh Clark, John H. Golding, Engineers, Taesday, The Ship Otsooffice.

High Clark, John II. (New Haven Register, Toseday.

The steamer William Seabrook, which arrived here yesterday from Savannah, brought information that a report had reached that city that the ship Otseonthe, Capit. Maxwell, which vessel was taking a cargo of cotton from the ship Suitan, at Key West, had taken fire while in port, on the 27th July, and that she was hauled into the stream and scuttled in five fathoms of water. The thip and a large part of the cargo would be lost. Key West letters of the 25th July report both the above ships as having been struck by lightning on the 24th, but say the damage was but small. (Charleston Mercury. VESSEL CAPTURED

The schooner Willis Putnam. Downey, master, of Provincetown, Mass., was seized at Norfolk on Friday, for a violation of the Virginia inspection law in June last, having on that occasion, it is alleged, resisted the Inspector, driving him from the vessel with threats to shoot him, and proceeding to sea without a certificate. The penalty is a fice of \$500 and costs.

NAVAL.

The steamer Fulton, now at Quarantine, is ordered.

The steamer Fulton, now at Quarantine, is ordered to Washington to prepare for the Paraguay expedition, and the steamer Water Witch is also ordered to be prepared at Washington for the same object.

Capt. Page is now in Philadelphia, hunting an additional steamer for the Paraguay equadron. The navy cannot furnish it. The ship must not draw over thirteen feet, and must carry 11 inch guns. The steamer Wim. H. Webb is offered for \$125,000. She is neckage the fastest steamship affort.

steamer Wm. H. Webb is offsred for \$123,000. She is perhaps the fastest steamship afloat.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy will visit the different Navy Yards to have a general overhauling. Any work of great importance not now done will be subject to rather a lengthy postponement for purposes of mature consideration. All things are not working in our navy yards as a Democratic Secretary desires. The rew steam sloop-of-war recently ordered to be

built at this yard is progressing rapidly. They have commenced raising her frames, and her garboard streak is already bolted to her keel. [Norfolk Argus The United States sloop-of-war Constellation, Capt. Charles H. Bell, from the Mediterranean via West Indies, last from Key West, July 23, arrived at this port Thesday siternoon. The following is a list of her officers: J. B. Bankhead, C. M. Fauntleroy, William F. Spicer, Edward Barrett, Richard L. Law, and Occar F. Stanton, all Lieutenants; John Johnston, Pureer; Thomas T. Field, 1st Lieutenant of Marices; Edward Hudson, Surgeor: John Burrows, Assistant Surgeon: Eugene Mack, Gunner: John Jarvis, Cer. petter: Francis Boon, Sa'imaker: R. S. Dumont, Captain's Clerk: John Borrows, Boatewain, and C. F. Float, Purser's Clerk. [Boston Traveler.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, President, in the chair.

The Word's Island Purchase.—The Mayor's measage vetoirg the ordinance for the purchase of lands on Ward's Island, at \$1,500 per acre, from Mr. Alex-

ander McCotter, was called up.

Mr. Gener moved a concurrence—the Board of Aldermen having previoually adopted the ordinance over the Mayor's veto—and called for the reading of the

communication.

After the reading,
Mr. Choss said that upon invitation of Mr. McCotter, a short time since, he went to the Island, and while there he had had opportunities to iquire into the the facts of the case, of which he had previously been unacquainted. It was evident to him that the city was as much entitled to the property as any one, and why should the city pay for it? The water grants were not worth two cents, for it would cost more than their not worth two cents, for it would cost more than their value to fill them up. He was decidedly opposed to

the purchase.

Mr. Gener spoke in favor of the concurrence, and said he thought it strange the Mayor should veto the

said he thought it strange the Mayor should veto the resolution.

The Board concurred by a vote of 16 to 3, as follows:
YEAS-Messra. Blokford, McGarren, Climartin, Van Tieg. Rhodes, Franker, Cernell, Mulliam, Flatt, Srady, Bunce, Genet, Arcularins, Dunn, Hawell and Noim-16.
NAIS-Messra. Webb, Cross, Ross-3.

Compensation to Members of the Common Council.

Mr. Genet's ordinance providing for compensation to the members of the Common Council was brought up, and adopted by a vote of 15 to 3. The ordinance provides that the members shall each receive for their services at the rate of \$8 per session, for not more than ten ressions seech month, and that the sum of \$17,000 be appropriated to meet the necessary expense for the present year.

The following is the vote:
YEAS-Messra. Bickford, McGarren, Gilmartin, Van Tieg.

YEAS—Mesers. Bickford, McGarren, Ginnartin, Van Tioe Rhedes, Frazier, Cornell, Mulligan, Webb, Platt, Cross, Bunce Genet, Arcularius and Nolan—15. NATS—Mesers. Ross, Dunn and Haswell—3.

A communication was received from Mr. George II Purser, the Corporation Attorney, submitting a statement of the penalties collected and judgments recovered by him against parties for violations of Corporation ordinances during June and July 1sst. The whole sum amounted to \$675.53. Requived and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Adjourned to next Tuesday.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. 

Total To same date in 1837. 1838. 1837. 1836.

Number of immates in Institutions at Ward's Island. 1,084 1,315 1,350 Number of immates in Marine Hospital. 138 190 183 Total 1,250 1,568 1,506 8alance in bank Jan 1,1858 1,250 88 Receipts to July 25, 1858 1800 1978,024 59 198,024 59 Receipts after to Aug 4, 1858, for communication of allen passengers, kc. 7,118 90—115,142 59 1,598 1,590 \$176,024 59 for com-Total \$147,296 48 Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to July 28, 6138,728 50 Balance of Commutation Fund....... 620 50 50

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Mesare. Haskert and Holmes met as usual yesterday, but granted no licenses, insemuch as no applica

Mr. HARRETT stated that he was quite ill, and as he wished to recruit himself, he intended to go is the country to stay a lew weeks.

Mr. Housen concurred, and the Fourd then as a word to the first Monney to September 2011. THE CRIWPORD COUNTY BANK.

Mr. Thomas Van Horne, President of the Bank of Crawford County, has published a reply to the report of a Special Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives regarding certain banks in that State, upon which we have heretofore commented. According to Mr. Van Horne, who promises a full and explicit exposition of the condition of the Bank before many days, the facts are as follows:

The Bank of Crawford County was chartered Dec. 15, 1857, and a competent number of Commissioners opened the books for subscription at Meadville, for six consecutive days, on and after Aug. 26. A few shares only were taken, although the Commissioners urged the citizens to subscribe a sufficient amount to control the institution. On Dec. 10, enough was, however, subscribed from other paces to produre the charter and organize, the smount required by law having been paid in gold and silver, and the notes of solvent and specie paying banks of the Commonwealth. This being certified to the Governor, he issued letters patent. Mr. Van Horne proceeds to examine the acts of April, 1850, and Oct., 1857, summing up as follows:

"It being therefore according to law to permit all persons empetent to enter into a contract to subscribe to the stock of the taken, within tinquiry as to relidence or other qualifications; that any competent person may subscribe in his own name or in the name of some other competent banks of this too monther to take the notes of the salent banks of this Committee have made assertions so prainly and directly contrary to the law." only were taken, although the Commissioners urged

After commenting upon the alleged discrepancy in the testimony respecting the amount of the Tinga-Bark notes held by the Crawford County Bank, and arguir g that the labor spent upon a matter so small shows how difficult it was for the Committee to find anything tending to implicate the latter in fraud or improper conduct. Mr. Van Horne goes on to say that "The Bank has given the best evidence of its solvency and the semilaness of its solvent in the semilaness of the solvent in the codinary business of the schwarze of the country. The stock of the bank had been transferred before the visit of the Committee, the proper syldence of which was lumined the present time fully able to provide for and protect its issues with counting upon its capital." After commenting upon the alleged discrepancy in

## THE CENTRE STREET MURDER.

THE PERPETRATOR NOT YET ARRESTED. Patrick Gilligan, the young ruffish who is supposed to have murdered Cornelius Rady, corner of Centre and Worth streets, last Saturday night, is still lurking about the city, at least it is so believed, from the fact that he had an interview with his father in Broadway about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. It is said that Gilligan was taken to the house of one John Tierney in Forty-second street, Monday night, by Tim Dunn, and there secreted till about 12 o'clock the day following, when he left. Coroner Gamble yesterday continued the investigation at the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and took considerable additional testimony, the most important of which will be found below:

and took considerable additional testimony, the most important of which will be found below:

Joseph Dowling, being aworn, says—I am Inspector of the Stath Police Prednet; about 115 o'clock on Saturday night deceased was brought to this Station-House in an insensible concidion; he had no marks of violence on his body with the exception of a contasten on the back part of his basil; I understood he had been drinking, and that he had been dick for some time previous; I sent him immediately to the New York Hospital; the following morning I heard he was dead; I have made inquiries as to she facts in the case, and after procuring the names of nome of the witnesses, and rathering from these that Patrick Gillian was evagared in the fight where deceased was injured, I railed Officer Gillians of this Precinct, in the presence of two of the Sergenta, into my room; I asked Officer Gillians if the Anew this Patrick Gillian; he said he old, and said Patrick Gillians was no relation of his; I cautioned him expressly not to deceive me in this case; I instructed him to hunt up this Patrick Gillians, is he (Gillian) was brought up in this vicinity, and was more likely to be acquainted with all the patrics in the neighborhood; I continued making inquiries, and worked up the case. Deputy-Superintendent Corpenter detailed two officers to institute search and implies partially taking the matter out of my hands; I deem it due to myself, on account of recent publisations in the trity papers, to have a full investigation into this matter; the Deputy Superintendent made no communication to me et any knowledge he had of the facts in the case.

John Tierney, being aworn, says—I reside corner of Forty-second street and Fifth avenue; I drive a cart for Ames Woodnet! bess mason: a man tamed Tim Dunn, who resides corner of Anthony and Eim street, trought a young named Patrick Gilligan to my house about 9 o'clock on Manday night last; he told me to keep hily young main in my house that night; Dunn told me that there was a difficulty occurred.

Bradford S. B. Baylies, M. D., rasident physician of the New York Hospital, being sworn, says—That Cornelius Rady, the deceased, was admitted to the night ward of this Hospital August 1, at 121 o'clock a.m., suffering from concession and compression of the terian in consequence of violence, breathing steriorously and slowly, with irregular quick pulse and dilation of the left pupil; a small contined scalp wound, which must have been produced by contact with a blunt object, was seen in the occipital region, and presented a depression large enough to admit the tip of the liftle singer, and had bled somewhat; the patient had been drinking spirithous liquor, which was small on his breath; his death resulted from the violence about two hours after his admission; a post morten examination revealed a fissure of the skull without depression extending from the wound, that is from a point 1½ inches to the right of the medium plane, and about two inches above the occipical protuberance, in a really regular curved line downward, inward and forward, and attentinating at a point misway between the right invals forsomen a rearly regular curved line downward, inward and forward, and terminating at a point midway between the right jurular foramen and foramen magnen; the line of fracture having crossed the right lateral sinus, about two-thirds of the left hemisphere of the brain was covered with blood; the middle and unterior lobes were softened four curves of blood was found diffused; both lungs at the base were passively compacted; the heart and other abdominal creams were healthy; falling against the margin of a flug or a stoop would cause this fracture.

John Cillians.

would cause this fracture.

John Gilligan, residing at No. 123 Worth street, being sworn, save—Patrick Gilligan, the party accused, is my son, I saw my son last night about 7 o'clock; I left him in Broadway; I can't say what street; I told him to give himself up to the law, ard be said he would not until he was taken; I do not know where he is; he did not tell me where he was going at the time.

The case was here adjourned till this morning to give the officers more time to look for the fugitive Gilligar. John Tierney, at whose house Gilligan was sereted, the Coroner held as an accessory after the fact.

At 91 o'clock Tuesday night a fire occurred in the dwelling house of George T. Searings, situated on the Third avenue, between One-hundred and-twenty-fourth streets. The first floor is occupied by Mr. S. as a plambing establishment. The fire originated from a lighted lamp in the hands of a servant girl, but it was extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done. Less on stock and furniture about \$500. Insured for \$2,000 in the Exchange Insurance Company.

## CITY ITEMS. Sons of Matta .- At the annual meeting of the

Grand Lodge of the State of New-York Independent Sone of Malta, held in Pro Patria Lodge Room, No. 814 Broadway, quite a large representation from sabordinate Lodgee was present. Mark Snith, Grand Commarder, presided. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Lodge proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, Mr. John Darcie and Harry Seymour acting as Tellers. The result of the election is as follows: Grand Commander, James A. P. Hopkins; Vice Grand Commander, William W. Todd: Grand Chancellor, Henry Watkins; Grand Secretary, Edward L. Stephens; Grand Tressurer, George W. Dilks; Grand Conductor, John A. Harder brock; Grand I. Sent., Robert J. Brown. The Treas urer read his Annual Report, from which it appeared that during the past year the sum of \$7,250 had expended. The receipts were \$8,050, and a balance of \$2,200 now remains in the treasury.

CHIEF-JUSTICE DUER .- No change in the condition of Judge Duer was reported yesterday. He was still very ill and not expected to survive the week out.

JOBSON ABOUT AGAIN AND IN MORE TROUBLE The unfortunate Jobeon, having more grievances to redress, presented himself to one of the Tombs Magistrates Wednesday afternoon, and wished to make exmplaint, but the Judge would not oblige him, and he left the Court in a rossing passion. What the nature of his trouble was did not transpire, but he being of the opinion that "it will never do to give it up so," vowed that he would have "justice" elsewhere. Therefore he may be expected to turn up before some of the other Magistrates in due course of time. Johann, as is usualby the case, was well laden with printed and written connects when he called at the Balls of Justice.

Bull's Haan,—The supply of Cattle for the style part week foots up only 3 137 head against 4,304 he the week before, and the cattle-brokers at Ball's Ball on Wednesday would have shown themselves applied but the very sharp set of fellows that they are it is had not advanced the price above the remarkable rates of the previous week. The advance was content to full half a cent a pound for the best than s ill selling at 9c. ? Ib, but a larger proportion of the cattle bringing that rate than last week, and was a doubtedly brought Sc. this week that would here as brought Sc. last week.

The rule of selling cattle in our market is to The rule of seiling counts there will be in the be quarters, and the price is fixed at so much Plan sinking hide, fat and offal. An 8 cut bullet us will be \$72. Such a one, of good quality such any first-class butchers buy to cress for their regular ca tomert-will give the following average proceeds:

The fore quarters will cut two sets of ribe, 50 R and Two sets of chucks and shoulders, including ted shoulders and fore legs, 210 fb at contract price 

Such would retail at Sc. P Ib. The hind quarters will cut two hips and loins, in

at 14c...... Wholessle price, 12c. 1 1b.

Wholesale price, 9c. Two legs, 50 lb, at 5c.....

440 lb of the fore quarters for ..... 160 H at 14c., 120 at 10c., 50 at 5c. and 30 mb.

This makes the meat of the fore-quarters sure little over 7 jc. 1b, and the meat of hind-quarters to ege 103c. lb.

60 th of hind quarter for.....

The other products on 8-cwt. fat steers are will es, in Winter sell at per bullock .. Tails. Liver, in Summer 25 to 37—in Winter 60 to 78c., say. Hearts, average

Total..... Of course this statement will vary a little with diffe ent bullocks. An ox will give a heavier hile 34 100-and if first-rate will give 150 lbs. of rough & A few of the small items above are claimed aspequisites by the boys of the slaughter house, and when privilege of killing is hired the tongue and fat pote rent. The feet, trimmings of hides, skins of the &c., go to the glue maker, Peter Cooper monophing the whole trade. The offal is taken to Bures like and converted into manure. The blood is purchase by a contractor and taken to the sugar mises. I butcher that kills eight or ten bullocks a week po \$20 a year for the blood.

Mount Vernos -On Monday evening, the last icst., Mr. Dawson of Georgia will give a lecturage Mercantile Library Rooms, on the subject of lent Vernon and the effort now in progress to make to Temb of Washington a national shrine, Aside frant thorough exposition and advocacy of the object, the speaker will present some views which will invite ge eral criticism, and perhaps excite a considerable & gree of surprise.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The examination of Allen Clark, charged on the complaint of Cyrus Cum mings with fraudulently obtaining property, took pass yesterday before Justice Connolly, and resulted his honorable discharge.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE COOPER HOUSE -4 PE tleman named Thomas O'Neil was found dest his bed yesterday morning at the Cooper House, commit Broadway and Worth street, and it was at first sepected that he had committed suicide, but such was not the case. Coroner Perry was rotified to hold as is quest, and from a post-mortem examination, as made by George B. Bouton, M. D., it was ascertained that the cause of death was the bursting of an abaces i the brain. Mr. O'Neil was a large, fine-looking me, about 35 years of age. He has left a small family re iding in New Brunswick. He was agent for seal company in Boston, who have several yards in this city. A subordinate in the Cooper House refused to admit a gentleman of the press to the room where Di Bouton was proceeding with the post-morien, as seemed fearful lest the facts of the case should gar publicity. We do not think these facts or any other are likely to hurt this house.

PONDEROUS MACHINERY TO GO ABROAD .- Toe Not elty Iron Works have finished a lathe, to fill the order of a foreign Government. Its weight is over 140,00 pounds, or about 60 tune.

IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES. - Yesterley morning, Mr. George Mair of Canada West arrived a standing near the depot in Chambers street, three me came up to him and offered to sell him a watch. The party who offered the watch said he lived in Philade phia, where he had purchased the article for \$10, ba being short of money and very hard up, he would \$10 for it. Mair took the watch, and after examinities it offered the man \$3, but subsequently said he was give \$5. The man, being very hard up, consental is take \$5, and the sale was accomplished. The their men left, and Mr. Mair stood examining his purchast when another man approached him, and grabbing the watch, said it was stolen property. He represents himself as a constable, and in the most violet language threatened to send Mr. M. to the State Prisa The fellow, not content with the watch, enstched it. Mair's pocket-book from his hand, and then with him by the collar demanded his money. Mr. Mar & tempted to raise an alarm, but was prevented from doing so by the ruffian, who grasped him by the three A number of persons now gathered round, and Office Freeman and Blackwell being attracted to the spe arrested two men named Dennis O'Connell and Joh Cane, ore of whom had bold of Mr. Mair. Too pri oners were conveyed to the Lower Police Conf., a committed to prison by Justice Welsh, in estant \$1.000 bail each.

ARREST OF TWO NOTORIOUS BURGLARS -- A' A our on Tuesday night Capt. Curry of the Trental Precinct, with a plateen of men, arrested two noterious burglars, named Moses Goldstein and Ababa Davids. The prisoners are of Polish birth, and not daring characters. The latter was engaged in the rebery of a horiery store in the Bowery. He sail accomplices were arrested at the time, and required a find ball in the sum of \$1,000. Davids gave the require ball, and left for parts unknown. His accomplise were tried and sentenced.

The other, for some time past, has been operating Philadelphia, and on one occasion, being de's stel, attempt was made to arrest him, but he knocked il officer down with a "jimmy," and escaping, took the care to this city. Officer Mi-kil of Pailadelphia and dispatch to Detective Officer Elder, giving a desire tion of Goldstein, and asking for his arrest.

The late robbery of about \$4,000 worth of at kind

a store in Paterson, N. J., an account of which been published in THE TRIBUNE, and the arrest James Wallace, one of the burg'ars, gave the Delay tives a clue to Goldstein and Davids, who are suppose to have been participants in the robbery.

Officer Elder on Tuesday night came across them and followed them to a house corner of Eleventh are nue and Thirty-ninth street. Leaving the men is the house, the officer sought Capt. Carry, and saked for assistance to arrest the mon. Office known their desperate character, and stated the would not heritate to take life in order to effect their